

BOARD OF HEALTH

THE DANGER OF CHOLERA DIS-
CUSSED BY PHYSICIANS.

A Case of Divorce For Leprosy.

Report of Inspector G. W. C. Jones

-The Vaccine Farm Experiment

-Affairs at the Leper Settle-

ment - Windmill for Kalihi

Receiving Station.

Etc., Etc.

The board of health met Wednesday at 3:15 P.M.

There were present President W. O. Smith, T. F. Lansing, Dr. Andrews and agent C. B. Reynolds. Besides the board there were present, on the invitation of President Smith, Dr. Howard, Dr. Trousseau, Dr. Rodgers and Dr. Cooper, physicians in the employ of the government in Honolulu, who were called in consultation on the report of cholera being prevalent in Japan.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Smith stated that the attention of the board had been drawn to the newspaper reports of cholera being endemic in Yokohama, and he had considered that it was the part of wisdom to call the government physicians to the meeting of the board to consider the matter and suggest precautionary measures to be taken, if deemed necessary.

Dr. George Trousseau called the attention of the board to the new United States quarantine law of February 15, 1893, and read the form of a United States bill of health required thereunder. He pointed out the meritorious provisions of the law and the strong points of the bill of health, which provides, among other conditions, a detailed return of the officers and crew of the vessel; a statement of the sanitary condition of passengers and their effects; the prevailing diseases at the port of departure and surrounding country; the number of cases and deaths during the last two weeks from yellow fever, Asiatic cholera or cholera, plague, smallpox and typhoid fever; and conditions affecting the public health in the ports of departure. The whole certified to by the United States consul at the port of departure, with an accompanying certificate of disinfection at the port of call by the proper authorities.

Dr. Trousseau pointed out that the certificate was an official guarantee, which aided the health authorities at port of call and destination, and facilitated the transaction of business by doing away with all unnecessary delay. The certificate brought by the steamer Gaelic showed there was no cholera when that vessel left Yokohama, and he doubted very much if the disease was prevalent there.

President Smith read a similar certificate from Mr. Irwin, Hawaiian consul-general at Yokohama, saying that that port and vicinity was enjoying good health on the date of the sailing of the Gaelic.

Dr. Trousseau said that the bill of health brought by the steamer Gaelic showed there had been four cases of cholera and that the Japanese and Chinese landed had consequently been placed in quarantine. He thought too great caution could not be used. As to cholera he did not believe in its existence at Yokohama, and he wished to know what the board desired to have done in the case of the present and incoming certificates of the same character. He referred to the special quarantine regulations against cholera passed by the board of health, September 30, 1892, and was of the opinion that these, if enforced, with the restrictions already under the new United States law, would give ample protection. He wished, however, to know what the board desired, as the steamer City of Peking was due twelve days later, on next Tuesday, so that he would know how to act in case of an emergency.

Dr. Andrews thought the regulations should be enforced, but as the City of Peking would be twelve days from Yokohama, he did not think there was necessity for establishing a quarantine, if she brought a clean bill of health.

Dr. Trousseau stated that under the new United States law ships upon arrival were disinfected by the New Orleans hot air system. In the case of the Gaelic they had been nineteen days out from Hongkong and there was no need for a quarantine, had it not been for the cases of smallpox at Yokohama. As the Chinese and Japanese had not been separated they went into quarantine together.

President Smith stated that precautions were necessary as there were often concealed cases of disease on incoming steamers.

Dr. Trousseau stated that he believed under the new United States law it was impossible to miss a case of disease on proper inspection. The question he wished the board to decide was whether he was to go back of the United States certificate, which he looked upon as a guarantee to us which added to the safety of the port and convenience of the authorities. In answer to a question he stated he had never seen cholera break out after five or six days. Dr. Andrews, he believed, could confirm this statement. Up to the time that the new United States law went into

effect we were almost entirely in the dark as to the health of ships and the diseases brought to port. Now it was certain and convenient. The American consul here certified to the health of vessels leaving this port for the United States. He thought it would be a most desirable thing for us to adopt the quarantine regulations of the United States.

President Smith said he hoped it would not be long before we were under the good laws of the United States.

Dr. Rodgers said he thought the danger was in the effects of passengers and immigrants: if these were properly disinfected the danger would be removed. The quarantine for small-pox should be at least seventeen days.

Dr. Cooper thought that as long as the sea voyage exceeded the state of incubation of disease nothing was needed beyond disinfection.

Dr. Howard saw no use of quarantining any vessel coming here with a clean bill of health under the new United States law. He thought a similar law should be adopted.

In answer to a question Dr. Trousseau stated that "tramp" steamers were treated very differently from the mail lines. He was satisfied with the United States certificate, but he wished the board of health to be also fully satisfied. He assured the board that any steamer arriving here which refused to show the United States bill of health would be put in quarantine at once.

President Smith said he thought this was sufficient. He spoke of the good management of the Pacific Mail steamers, which with the United States certificate was a guarantee that everything was as represented.

The meeting decided that nothing further was necessary at present than that the greatest precaution be taken and the quarantine regulations be enforced.

President Smith stated that three efforts had been made to inoculate the calves at the vaccine farm. Thus far two had been failures.

Agent Reynolds said the last inoculation had not taken on the calf, but the same virus had taken on a child inoculated at the same time.

Dr. Trousseau said the fact was curious, and inquired if the calf had been inoculated before.

Agent Reynolds stated that it had. Dr. Trousseau said that would account for the failure, as it would tend to neutralize the effects of the virus. A new calf should be inoculated each time.

Agent Reynolds stated that new virus had been procured from the Gaelic, and that another inoculation was to have been made yesterday afternoon.

President Smith introduced certificates for proof in a divorce case for leprosy, and, after discussion, the following certificates were read the first signed by Executive Officer Reynolds, and the second to be signed by the proper physicians:

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, Aug. 5, 1893.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I hereby certify that Daniel Pele (K), aged 45, was examined at Kalihi Receiving Station, and declared a leper by Dr. Trousseau, Dr. McKibbin, Dr. Day, Dr. Emerson and Dr. H. G. McGrew, members of the board of examining physicians, whose signatures can be seen at the office of the board of health, on the official document of May 25, 1893, relating to said examination.

C. B. REYNOLDS, Executive Officer Board of Health.

In the Circuit Court, Third Circuit, Hawaiian Islands, October term, 1893. Kamaka (w) vs. Petero Pele (K). Libel for divorce on the ground of respondent having contracted Chinese leprosy.

Be it remembered that we the board of physicians to examine for leprosy did on the day of June, 1893, examine and pronounce Petero Pele (K) a leper, incapable of being cured, and that therefore he was conveyed to the leper settlement according to such order.

Dated Honolulu the day of August, 1893. H. L. Holstein attorney for libellant.

The following report from Inspector Jones was read:

OFFICE OF THE HAWAIIAN BOARD OF HEALTH, HONOLULU, H. I., Aug. 9, 1893. C. B. REYNOLDS, Esq., Executive Officer of Board of Health.

SIR: I submit herewith my report of inspection of animals slaughtered for market at Kaloa, for the week ending this date.

A large number of hogs were received from the other islands, most of them in fine condition.

Under the "law to mitigate" there have been two examinations, nineteen persons attending.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

G. W. C. JONES, Inspector.

President Smith brought up the question of the increase of disease under the act to mitigate, and asked for information from the physicians present.

It was elicited that at least two improper houses were kept by Japanese on Maunakea street about which the board knew nothing. Disease in certain quarters was increasing. Among the natives it stood about as usual.

Agent Reynolds gave several reasons why the law to mitigate could not be strictly executed, and pointed out that the co-operation of the police was necessary. He thought the first step should be the employment of a Japanese detective.

A letter dated August 14, from Superintendent Meyers, referred to an experiment in inoculation with vaccine virus of calves at the Molokai ranch.

He also stated that the notices sent up by the board of health, were being translated and would be posted soon. He also pointed out that if more lepers were sent to the settlement more cottages would have to be built for their accommodation. The new butcher shop had been opened but was too small and he recommended that it be enlarged ten feet. Some of the lepers under Dr. Goto's treatment had left the hospital alleging they were tired of the Japanese treatment.

President Smith stated there would be no need of building more houses as

the government expected to soon purchase the kuleanas which would be turned over to the lepers. Besides he did not think many more lepers would be sent over as most all were at the settlement now.

The board ordered that the butcher shop be enlarged as suggested by Mr. Meyers.

A letter was read from Dr. Mouritz containing a report and bill for \$100 for the examination of eighty-five lepers under treatment ordered by the board. Another item of \$15.25 for a bedstead and mattress was added, to be turned over as government property.

The report was accepted and the bill amounting to \$115.25 was ordered paid.

Dr. D. B. Bond of Kohala asked for a three months' leave of absence. The board granted the request upon his furnishing a substitute satisfactory to the board.

Dr. Plato M. White's application for a license to practice was taken up. The committee reported his credentials were in proper form. The board recommended that a certificate to practice be granted upon his filing a certificate of good moral character as provided by law.

Agent Reynolds reported that the board could procure a windmill for \$250, to which would be added the cost of erection, for supplying water to the Kalihi receiving station.

After considerable discussion it was ordered that the mill be purchased and placed in position at the station as soon as practicable.

The board adjourned at 5 P. M.

FAREWELL BLOUNT.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER
DEPARTS FROM HA-

WAIL.

The announcement that United States Minister Blount was to leave Tuesday by the steamer Gaelic drew a large crowd to the Pacific Mail wharf. An hour before the steamer sailed the wharf was crowded half way to the end of the big ship and friends and countrymen of the silent statesman were constantly boarding the steamer with leis, wreaths, bouquets and garlands of tropical flowers and evergreens, which were carried below by attendants and deposited in the stateroom midship, until it was turned into a veritable bed of roses and greenery. The walls, the lamps, the chairs and the trunks were completely hidden in flowers, and at last accounts a line of visitors was still intent upon reaching the "flowery beds of ease" to deposit offerings of friendship and aloha before the Gaelic swung seaward.

The Hawaiian and National Hawaiian bands played alternate airs on each side of the gangway, and the large crowd awaited the arrival of the minister and his suite. In the meantime the decks of the ship were crowded with visitors who thronged the saloons and gangways leading below. The through passengers hung over the railings and gazed at the crowded wharf below.

Promptly at 5 o'clock Minister and Mrs. Blount drove on the wharf in the carriage of Minister S. M. Damon, accompanied by Mrs. Damon. Mrs. Blount was escorted at once aboard the steamer, where she was received by numerous friends. Minister Blount shortly afterward followed and bowed acknowledgments to those of all nationalities who greeted him on every side. When he reached the deck he was cordially welcomed by half a dozen gentlemen, mostly Americans, with whom he shook hands and conversed for a few minutes. He was dressed in a suit of light flannel and the white Panama hat he has constantly worn since his arrival four months ago. After a short handshaking journey he reached the saloon and disappeared for a time from sight.

Visitors continued to arrive and depart as farewells were spoken. Shortly after 5 o'clock Admiral Skerrett and staff, accompanied by Captain Nelson of the U. S. S. Adams, arrived and went immediately to the saloon to bid Minister Blount good bye. Within a few minutes the British minister resident, Major James Hay Wodehouse, and wife arrived. Minister Wodehouse, in a few appropriate words, bid the departing minister farewell. Minister Blount grasped Mr. Wodehouse warmly by the hand and assured him that their official relations during his stay in the islands had been most pleasant, and he uttered the hope that they would remain so in the future.

Among prominent royalists who were present to bid Minister Blount good speed were Mr. Samuel Parker, Mr. W. H. Cornwell, Mr. A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Jno. E. Bush, R. W. Wilcox, and others of less notoriety and prominence. The list of Americans and prominent citizens from the other side would fill a column, and as the saying says, were too numerous to mention. The best circles of society were out in force and Mrs. Blount was surrounded by numerous acquaintances and friends until the gong sounded all ashore.

Among members of the diplomatic corps were noticed Minister Wodehouse, as mentioned, Consul-General Severance, Senhor A. de Souza Canavarro, Portuguese charge d'affaires, Consul General Fujii of Japan, and Thomas Bain Walker of the British legation.

Everything was now taking in the air of preparation for departure. The

railings of the ocean liner were filled with representatives of all nations. The upper deck was all a flutter with the Chinese ambassador, Mr. Yang Yew, and his suite, who included forty-two mandarins. They were all sleek, well-shaven fellows, dressed in flowing silks and affecting large Chinese spectacles, which gave them the appearance of full grown Brownies out on a midday picnic, without a care in the world except to chatter and look solemn. This they did to perfection.

Suddenly Lieutenant Young of the U. S. S. Boston appeared on the upper deck looking for Minister Blount, who had preceded him and taken up a position aft. All at once Lieutenant Young was grabbed by what appeared to be half a dozen hula girls, but afterwards turned out to be half a dozen of the attaches of the Chinese ambassador's suite, who had known the lieutenant in Lima, Peru, when he was on station there several years ago. After Lieutenant Young had been hugged until he thought he had dropped into the midst of a native luan, he succeeded in extricating himself and explanations followed. Lieutenant Young was unable to talk "mandarin," but he gleaned that the Celestials hoped he was to be a passenger, as they remembered the dulcet songs of Peru, in cited by the lingerings of champagne frappe. Lieutenant Young turned him with a sigh from the enchantress, and informed the Celestial attaches that he was enlisted to remain in Hawaii, pending settlement, etc., of the Hawaiian question.

At 6 o'clock the ship's bells sounded, and the last visitors were soon ashore. The silks of the mandarins on the upper deck fluttered, and Minister Blount appeared against the railing with a lei on his hat, his eyes sparkling as he greeted his friends, and his mouth as close shut as ever. The good ship swung away. The National Hawaiian band boys played an air and sang a song in native. The crowd on the wharf shifted to get a better view. Several departing local celebrities on the lower deck hung leis to brown beauties on the wharf and created a great deal of mimic fun; but the eyes of the crowd were concentrated on the figure of Minister Blount, who still stood sphynx-like and mute on the upper deck.

Suddenly the national band ceased playing, as if by preconcerted arrangement. A moment later the well-known figure of John E. Bush loomed greedy and patriotic on a convenient stump. His appearance was expected by all who have lived their year and day in Hawaii. He proposed three cheers for Minister Blount. They were given in a desultory and quavering manner by the royalists present. The Americans present, who made up the bulk of the crowd, looked at one another and smiled. They appreciated the fact that the royalists had again refused to learn that international etiquette does not include local politics.

By this time the Gaelic had swung nose onto the lighthouse, and at a wave of the commander's hand from the bridge the great propeller moved and the Gaelic started slowly forward. The crowd began to disperse. The rain which had threatened for half an hour began coming down in earnest. The tug Eleu with the Hawaiian band aboard followed the great ship to the entrance of the harbor, where she suddenly gained full headway and disappeared in the gathering mists, bearing Hawaii's fate within the sealed lips of the American minister.

Election of Officers.

The Kahului Railroad Company has elected the following officers: W. C. Wilder, president; W. F. Allen, vice-president; S. B. Rose, secretary; F. L. Stolz, treasurer; W. F. Allen, auditor.

Leased the Hotel.

W. B. Hooper, who is well known to the residents of Honolulu, has leased the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco for five years. Heretofore he has simply acted as manager. Extensive improvements in the hotel are to be made.

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Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man again if you take it.

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